



Middlebury Register.

PUBLISHED BY
THE REGISTER CO.,
MILL STREET,
MIDDLEBURY, - - VERMONT.

Entered at the Middlebury Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

E. H. THORP, Editor and Manager.

TERMS:
One Year, \$1.50
Six Months, .75
Four Months, .50
Three Months, .40
Advertising Rates on application.

After this date papers will not be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless notice is given at the time of subscription or before the subscription expires. Unless such notice is given the paper will be continued to responsible persons till they request its discontinuance and pay up all arrearages. This seems the best plan, and will be adhered to in the conduct of this paper hereafter.

JOHN PRISTING of every variety at the lowest prices, consistent with good work and quality of stock.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1886.

THE Massachusetts legislature is considering a bill, similar to that with which Vermont's Solons struggled in 1880, prohibiting the selling or giving away of tobacco to minors.

ACCORDING to a Washington despatch Senator Edmunds has taken this position relative to the confirmation of nominations: That he will not vote to confirm the successors to any suspended officer unless the administration shall furnish such information as it may have as to the causes of suspension, and that the information is not to be confined to mere written charges.

THERE is no shrewder observer at the national capital than "Gath", the correspondent of the Democratic Cincinnati (O.) Inquirer. He says: "Mr. Cleveland's position to-day with his party is just this: They respect him for the offices he has, and damn him for his principles. To this complexion has it come at last. The power of spoils alone gives him the only support he has."

A BLAST ON FLORIDA.

THE "land of flowers," as Florida is sometimes called, is getting many Vermonters within its borders either as permanent residents or for the winter months. Its virtues are set forth in attractive advertisements of the land companies in so strong terms that the public—at least that part of it which hasn't made a personal inspection—is possessed with the belief that it is a veritable paradise, a land of perpetual summer, where oranges are as plentiful the year round as are cherry apples in Vermont in October and where there is nothing of a disagreeable character except the sand. We have heard returned pilgrims from the region of the everglades acknowledge that the soil was of an exceedingly fine texture and lacked bottom. But a correspondent of the Albany Journal, writing from Jacksonville, draws a picture of the State that is altogether at variance with the popular conception. He is an enthusiast—in his dislike of the country. It takes him two columns to tell all that he knows against it, but in the first he manages to declare that the State is a "boghole", a "pestilential breeding spot for alligators and mosquitoes"; that "it is all sand, sand, sand, or else swamp, swamp, swamp, and as the swamp land is the unhealthiest and most irreclaimable of any in the world, so the sand land is the lightest and most barren that nature ever turned fleas loose into to get a living from," etc., etc. It is quite likely that this worthy individual, who says he has traveled all over the State every year since 1870 with only three exceptions, slightly exaggerates the poverty of the soil and the other drawbacks to agreeable living there, but it is worth while to examine some of his statements that those who intend migrating thither may go with their eyes open. The favorite story told the prospective settler is that of the orange business, of the immense profit it gives and the ease with which a grove can be started. On this point he says: "The orange seems to be indigenous and somehow flourishes in this wretched soil. I concede that to any one who cares to settle here among the fleas and snakes, there is in orange culture (after long years of hardship and deprivations, sickness and setbacks) the possibility of fair compensation open for what has been expended and suffered. But before you, my readers, try the experiment, get the testimony of some veracious pioneer who has put his money out in a young orange grove and patiently fought fleas and malaria for seven to ten years (the land shark will tell you it only takes four years to bring orange sprouts to the bearing stage), living meanwhile on hog and hominy, canned stuff and condensed milk (all of which he has had to buy at the nearest store,

for not one pound or drop of anything to support life—except the oranges—can he raise on his sand patch), and he will tell you that even if your matured trees escape killing by the frost (the chances are heavy against them every year) it is the most glaring case imaginable of the game not being worth the candle for any man to bury himself in a Florida boghole or sandbank and endure ten years of starvation, all outlay and no income, exile and malaria, only to find when your trees do bear that an agriculturist who raises but one product, and buys every other needed article of food, is saving at one little bung and losing in a thousand little spigots. In other words, that he will find that one-product farming doesn't pay, especially in a wretched country where everybody as well as himself is trying it on, and consequently where the local supply is sure to be excessive and prices unremunerative. It is a fact that many grove owners let their fruit rot on the trees last season, the price of oranges running so low as to make the picking and shipping of them cost more than they would net the grower."

So much for this, the most highly lauded of the State's industries. There is a physical characteristic of the State that he explains in a picturesque fashion—the "highlands". All who read the papers have heard of the highlands of Florida, their healthfulness, etc. "The shrewd land-shark has discovered that there is a section of country about 200 miles long, lying from five to fifty miles west of the St. Johns river (parallel to that stream), in which the sand has actually blown up from ten to fifteen feet above the adjacent swamps. And so he is concentrating all his wind and energy upon this section. But what amuses me in the current cry of the land-sharks is that delicious humor which invests a ten-foot-high sand bank with the idea of elevation conveyed by the term highland. It is about as if a man on the curb-stone should say to a friend standing on the street proper: Come up here in the highlands, where it's healthy, etc."

In concluding his letter the correspondent says that the climate is a humbug, that it is no place for consumptives to go. "Of all enervating, malarial, lifeless heat on earth for human beings," he says, "this hot swamp-generated temperature of Florida is the most debilitating and death-hastening of any to be found outside of Africa."

On the whole it must be owned that if half this writer tells is true, the North is quite as pleasant a dwelling-place as the one he is describing; and the Vermonters who feel unhappy these wintry mornings as he hastens to his store or office, or to the barn to "fodder", or to the woods or mill, ought not to mourn, as he sometimes does, that his more fortunate neighbor is able to leave arctic temperatures behind and flee to the State where "There are 24 drug stores and the Lord only knows how many doctors (their name is legion) in this little southern city of 15,000 inhabitants."

THE UNION GOSPEL MEETINGS.

The Union gospel meetings held at the Congregational church in this village have steadily grown in interest and attendance. Tuesday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, the Methodist church uniting in the services; and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Noe, announced that he and his people would continue to join in the services with the other two that have been united from the beginning. Some 200 names have been given in of those who have recently begun to serve Christ, a small portion of them having done so before these union meetings. Very interesting cases of conversion are in the college and high school. Thursday, the day of prayer for colleges, was observed with services, as stated elsewhere. Today (Friday) is observed as a day of fasting and prayer as on Tuesday with three services, at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7 p. m. Rev. Mr. Mills will remain over the coming Sabbath, his people at West Rutland having kindly consented because of the interest of these meetings and their promise of continued usefulness.

THE VERMONT SOLDIERS' HOME.

The last Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the establishment of a soldiers' home in Vermont. The trustees named in the act are as follows: Col. Redfield Proctor of Rutland, Quartermaster P. P. Pitkin of Montpelier, Gen. Wm. Wells of Burlington, Col. A. B. Kinsman of Rutland, Frank Kenfield of Morris-town, Quartermaster A. B. Valentine of Bennington, Hon. Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Hon. Julius J. Estey of Brattleboro', Hon. Hugh Henry of Chester, Sergt. Warren Gibbs of St. Albans, Lieut. H. K. Ide of St. Johnsbury, Adj. John C. Stearns of Bradford, Col. Geo. T. Childs of St. Albans, Z. L. Mansur of Island Pond, Maj. Josiah Grout of Derby, Hon. Frederick Billings of Woodstock, and Col. A. B. Franklin of Newfane. These gentlemen met at Burlington last week and formed a permanent organization, with the following officers: President, General Wm. Wells

of Burlington; secretary, Captain C. C. Kinsman of Rutland; treasurer, General P. P. Pitkin of Montpelier. The trustees will soon issue a letter of inquiry to be sent to each town for the purpose of ascertaining the number of old soldiers who might become inmates of the home.

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The State Dairymen's association held a well-attended three-days' meeting at Bellows Falls last week. The officers chosen were: President, Hon. F. D. Douglas of Whiting; vice-president, G. B. Williams of Walpole, N. H.; secretary, O. H. Tinkham of North Pomfret; treasurer, H. W. Vale of Pomfret; auditor, M. Everts of Vergennes. Secretary Tinkham was chosen the association's delegate to the meeting of the Protective association at New York. There were more than the usual number of interesting papers and addresses during the meetings.

PROGRESS OF THE ADDISON COUNTY HISTORY.

The publishers of the history of this county, of which mention has heretofore been made in these columns, are gratified to announce that the work has now reached such a stage as to insure its issue sometime within the present year. The most generous co-operation has been secured on the part of local writers and considerable material has already been prepared. The history of this town is nearly finished and has been revised by competent persons, among whom are Judge Lyman E. Knapp, Professor Brainerd, Henry L. Sheldon and others. The chapter on the legal profession is nearly finished, by the pen of Judge John D. Smith of Vergennes, who has also consented to undertake the writing of the history of that city. It could scarcely have been placed in better hands. Judge Wm. S. Wright of Walham will prepare the history of his town and Edward S. Dana of New Haven is engaged on similar work in that town. The Lincoln history is being written by M. B. Gove, Esq., and H. C. Munsill of Bristol has placed in the editor's hands the valuable manuscripts left by his father. Other towns are in a similar state of progress, while various chapters on specific subjects are nearing completion. It seems that there is good reason to expect that we shall eventually have a work which will be a credit to the county and one which the subscribers will be glad to welcome.

THE STATE ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.

The annual meeting of this body was held in Burlington last week, opening Thursday and closing Friday. There was a large representation of the order both from this State and abroad. The report of the adjutant-general showed that during the year ten new posts had been organized in this department, one had been suspended, leaving the present number of posts 91. During the year 748 members were gained by muster, 28 by transfer and 385 by reinstatement, while there were lost 32 by death, 30 by discharge, 78 by transfer, and 604 by suspension, leaving the number in good standing 3783. The inspector's report shows that 87 posts have been inspected during the year. Forty-one posts have relief funds, varying in amount from .65 to \$1900. The prospects of posts are: 70 reported good; 12, fair; 4, doubtful; 1, poor; 1, very poor; 5 posts unreported.

The first day was occupied with hearing reports, etc., and in the evening the encampment was entertained at a banquet given by Stannard post. On Friday the election of officers was held, with this result:

Department commander—George T. Childs, St. Albans.
Senior vice-commander—E. E. Hathorn, Ludlow.
Junior vice-commander—E. H. Trick, Burlington.
Chaplain—Rev. H. A. Bushnell, Cambridge.
Medical director—Dr. J. C. Rutherford, Newport.
Assistant adjutant-general—S. H. Wood, St. Albans.
Assistant quartermaster-general—E. E. Greenleaf, Burlington.
Council of administration—J. J. Coffey of Windsor, J. W. Parkhurst of Fair Haven, D. E. May of St. Johnsbury, D. L. Herrick of Brattleboro', H. A. Boomhower of Fletcher.
Delegates to the national encampment—Henry Ballard of Burlington, E. R. Campbell of Brandon, S. W. Parkhurst of St. Johnsbury, J. Frost of Bennington, F. E. Smith of Montpelier.
Alternates—A. O. Gates of Morrisville, G. S. Green of Brattleboro', L. J. Smith of Burlington, A. D. White of Huntington, W. H. Humpfrey of Essex Junction.

PERSONAL.

The many friends of the venerable Bishop Bissell of Burlington will be pleased to know that he has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be out on the streets.

The editor of our esteemed contemporary, the Brattleboro' Phoenix, ought to buy or borrow a copy of the current "Walton's Register", take a day off and post up. A well-known Addison county man, and a member of the State board of agriculture, figures in the Phoenix's reports of the recent meetings of the board at Brattleboro' as "Mr. Whiting of Douglas".

THE CREAMERY QUESTION.

CORNWALL, VT., Jan. 29, 1886.

Editor Register:—I am very sorry that Mr. Dorsey places me in a position that makes it necessary for me to reply to his article in last week's REGISTER upon the Creamery Question.

I have long been a friend and well-wisher of Mr. Dorsey and in my article of two weeks ago I purposely avoided saying anything about the cream-gathering system, preferring to let Mr. Dorsey and the dairymen of the State settle the question as to its desirability, and Mr. Dorsey had no more right or cause to complain of my language than the advocates of any other creamery system. I said nothing against any system, except by implication, simply confining myself to stating my belief that the centrifugal separator process was destined to supersede all other systems, to stating its advantages, and giving the evidence upon which I founded my belief, not the evidence of "interested parties," as Mr. Dorsey would have you believe, not the evidence of agents engaged in selling separators, but of parties who had bought and were using them and of those engaged in selling their product, none of whom could have any possible interest or motive in misstating the facts.

I would gladly avoid now making any comparison or in any way disparaging the cream-gathering system, but there are so many statements made and positions taken so well calculated to mislead in Mr. Dorsey's article that I cannot in justice to myself and to truth let them pass unnoticed.

He makes the "broad statement" that there is no system which is equal to the Cooley in making all the butter of the very best quality and with the least expense to the dairymen."

First, as to the expense. This cream-gathering system, so persistently advocated by Mr. Dorsey, is the pet incubation of the Vermont Farm Machine Co. of Bellows Falls, manufacturers of the Cooley creamer, and Mr. Dorsey is their agent for selling them. By their system it is imperative that every patron shall purchase a Cooley creamer. Now, we will see what it will cost to start a creamery upon this system with 30 patrons and 540 cows, an average of 18 cows to each patron. This will require the purchase of 30 creamers, which we will scale in this way, being about as the dairies about here vary in number and taking the prices from the price-list of the Vermont Farm Machine Co. I select the creamer with elevator attachment as the most improved and approved style and the kind that nine-tenths of the dairymen would buy from choice:

6 creamers, 6 cows, each	\$42.00	\$252.00
6 creamers, 12 cows, each	45.00	270.00
6 creamers, 18 cows, each	48.00	288.00
6 creamers, 24 cows, each	50.00	300.00
6 creamers, 30 cows, each	52.00	312.00

Total cost of creamers, \$2520.00. Then there are 30 ice-houses to build, for the Cooley creamer cannot be run without ice in large quantities; 30 ice-houses at \$75 each, \$2250; cost of butter factory where the cream is taken to ripen and is made into butter, as estimated by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., including ice-house, \$1700; cost of implements necessary at the factory, such as steam engine, churn, cream vats, butter worker, etc., not less than \$500; cost of teams and wagons for gathering the cream, \$600. Here is an expense of \$8730 to start a factory on the cream-gathering plan which must be paid or provided for before anything is received back, enough to build and equip from three to four creameries of this size on the separator or other whole-milk plans.

At this time, and especially in this country, where labor is scarce and high, every one is striving to produce the most with the least labor and the two great objects to be attained by co-operative dairying are the saving of labor to the individual dairyman and the making of a product of greater uniformity and excellence than can be done on a small scale. By this cream-gathering system there is no saving of labor at the farm-house, so far as the care of milk and raising of the cream are concerned, over private dairying with the same appliances, and the only great advantage that can rightfully be claimed for this system over private dairying is the making of a uniform product instead of 30 different grades of butter, as would be the case in this supposed creamery of 30 patrons; and when Mr. Dorsey asserts that one man will make 1000 lbs. of butter a day at the factory, representing the product of over 1000 cows, he entirely leaves out of the account the fact that some 50 or 60 individuals at the various farm-houses are looking after and tending the Cooley creamers and raising his cream for him, which by the separator and other whole-milk systems is nearly all saved.

With regard to the amount of travel—it is the same in both systems. Every patron must be visited and his milk or cream, as the case may be, taken along to the factory. Mr. Dorsey assumes that it is necessary for each patron to take his milk in person to the factory and figures out that the 30 patrons will need travel 27,000 miles in the aggregate in a season of 225 days. As well might I assume that

every patron must carry his cream to the factory, in which case the travel is the same. He well knows that this is not necessary, nor is it practical in either case.

Could the location of the patrons be controlled, two men could easily take the milk of 30 patrons to the factory and return the skimmed milk at an expenditure of half a day's time each day and six miles travel each, but as they would ordinarily be located it would require four men one-fourth day and six miles travel each. Such perversion of facts will not have a tendency to help his case much.

Mr. Dorsey makes the point that by the cream-gathering plan each patron gets pay according to the amount of cream furnished, thereby discriminating in favor of dairies giving rich milk.

This is all right and as it should be, but it is just as applicable to the separator process, as each patron's milk can be separated by itself and its value determined by the yield of cream. This is not necessary, as there is a better way of arriving at practically the same result.

Mr. Dorsey asks what I have to say "to the long list of gold and silver medals and first premiums awarded the product of the Cooley system." I have this to say, that the thing has been persistently and unremittably pushed for a long term of years by the Vermont Farm Machine Co. for all it is worth and has achieved for it its full share of recognition; but Mr. Dorsey may as well remember that this is emphatically an age of progress; that things of excellence today are discarded to-morrow to give place to something of greater excellence.

That the separator process, as represented by the DeLaval and Danish Weston machines, which are identical in their results, has made great and I think I can safely say unparalleled progress in public favor in the short space of time in which they have been before the public, in spite of the opposition and gross misrepresentations of persons interested in other systems, no one can deny; and in all my investigations I fail to find the least particle of proof that the product of this system is not fully equal to the product of any other system in every respect.

Yours truly,

N. B. DOUGLAS.

OBITUARY.

A. MAY SEELY.

Seldom are we called upon to record the closing of so beautiful a life as that of A. May Seely, daughter of Julius and Alice Seely, who was born in Middlebury July 16, 1860, and died Jan. 17, 1886.

Unobtrusive, thoughtful and exemplary, her life was remarkable for its rare freedom from childish errors. She was beloved and esteemed by all who knew her; and in her home, as the oldest daughter, she seemed indispensable. To her parents she was companionable and dutiful, and to her younger sister and brothers, affectionate and kind.

For nearly two years she attended, with her cousins, the Methodist church and Sunday school, to which she was much attached, but it was not until last autumn, during the previous meetings held in the school-house, that she gave her heart to Jesus. She was among the first to accept the invitation to "come to come to Jesus," and she came, willingly and heartily. One evening in the meeting she said: "This has been a beautiful day, for Jesus has been in my heart all the time." With her most intimate school friend and her little sister, Frances, on the first Sabbath in November, she embraced her first and only opportunity, after her conversion, of confessing Christ, by uniting with the Congregational church, the church of her parents. The next communion, when her brother, who was then detained by a fever, united, she and her sister were both upon the sick bed.

During her sickness she was cheerful and hopeful. When the crisis of her disease, which was typhoid fever, seemed passed, and her physician and friends hoped that May was almost out of danger, an alarming change took place, and in about two hours, on Sabbath afternoon she passed away. When the change came she called for her mother and wished her to read from the Bible. Her mother chose the 23d Psalm, but was so overcome as to be unable to read and her father read it. May said: "Don't cry, mamma. It is all for the best." There was no sign of fear, and after a time of suffering she closed her eyes and slept in Jesus. Her funeral was largely attended by sympathizing friends. Both of her parents, for she seemed to have a home in both the Congregational and Methodist churches, were present with words of comfort. Nothing that was appropriate seemed neglected. The white dress, the beautiful casket of white velvet, the floral emblem of "Gates ajar," and other floral offerings, some from loving friends, others from her class in the Methodist Sunday school, seemed all symbolic of her entrance into "Jerusalem the Golden," and it would almost seem that we might hear the voices of angels singing "Welcome Home."

All that was mortal was laid to rest in Fairview cemetery, in sight of her home and only a few rods from the school house where she had spent so many happy hours, to await the glorious morning of the Resurrection. To our imperfect vision it appears strange that one whose life was so full of hope and promise, just budding into a lovely womanhood, should be taken; but the "Master had need of her."

LYMAN E. KNAPP, Estate of Benjamin S. Field, dec.

Commissioners' Notice.—Judge of the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Addison, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Benjamin S. Field, late of Cornwall, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the late dwelling house of deceased, on the 6th day of February and 10th day of March next, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., each of said days, and that six months from the 10th day of January, A. D. 1886, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Cornwall, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1886.

WM. R. REMELE, {Cons.
HENRY LANE, }

Local Directory.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Trains pass Middlebury station at the hours given below:

GOING NORTH—Express, 3:30 a. m.; local express, 7:50 a. m.; mail, 3:25 p. m.; express, 6:15 p. m.
GOING SOUTH—Mail, 9:55 a. m.; passenger, 4:52 p. m.; mixed, 8:40 p. m.; express, 9:52 p. m.
MAILS CLOSE—North, 2:50 and 7:30 p. m.; South, 9:20 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
See Central Vt. time-table, elsewhere.

THE CHURCHES.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

REV. ALVA E. CARPENTER, Rector.
Sunday services, 10:45 a. m.; 7:00 p. m.
Sunday school, 12:15 p. m.
Friday evening service in chapel, 7:00 p. m.
Special services on Holy days.

CONGREGATIONAL.

REV. S. LEWIS B. SPARE, PASTOR.
Sunday services, 10:45 a. m.; 7:00 p. m.
Sunday school, 12:00 m.
Thursday, conference meeting, 7:00 p. m.
Thursday, teachers' meeting, 8:00 p. m.

BAPTIST.

REV. A. DEE, PALMER, PASTOR.
Sunday services, 10:45 a. m.; 7:00 p. m.
Sunday school, 12:00 m.
H. J. Chapman, superintendent.
Prayer-meeting, Thursday, 7:00 p. m.
Seats free.

METHODIST.

REV. JOHN J. NOE, PASTOR.
Sunday services, 10:45 a. m.; 7:00 p. m.
Preaching in winter, 10:45 a. m.
Balance of year, 10:30 a. m.
Class-meeting, Wednesday and prayer-meeting Thursday, 7:00 p. m. in winter and 7:30 p. m. in summer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

REV. HENRY LANE, PASTOR.
This is the order of services in the R. C. church commencing with the first Sunday in February:
First Sunday in February—Mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism, 3:30 p. m.; benediction, 7:30 p. m.
Second Sunday—Mass at 9 a. m.; catechism, 3:30 p. m.; benediction, 7:30 p. m.
Third Sunday—Mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism, 3:30 p. m.; benediction, 7:30 p. m.
Fourth Sunday—No morning or afternoon service, but benediction at 7:30 p. m.

The above order of services is to be followed in rotation every four consecutive Sundays.

W. H. KINGSLEY,
DENTIST.

Upstairs in Allen Block.

Office hours from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m.

Middlebury, Vt.

E. W. JUDD,
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MARBLE,

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With Old Middlebury Marble Co.

J. S. CHANDLER,
PENSION ATTORNEY.

After June 1 may be found at his office first door upstairs, east of the postoffice.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from 8 to 6. Correspondence carefully attended to when stamp is enclosed.

E. MELLE, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.

Office hours, 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Office over Frank A. Farnsworth's store.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Laughing gas administered.

MIDDLEBURY ORCHESTRA.

Prof. H. M. PERRY, Director, 1st Violin.
W. J. CAMPBELL, 2d Violin.
J. H. CAMPBELL, Clarinet.
J. B. COBB, Cornet.
E. L. HARRINGTON, Trombone.
E. L. COBB, Bass.
Music furnished for Public Balls, Private Parties, Entertainments, etc. For Terms apply to J. B. COBB, Sec.

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STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Addison, ss.

Be it remembered, that at a session of the Probate Court held at Middlebury, within and for said district on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1886.

Present, Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, Judge.
Whereas, a certain instrument in writing, under seal, purporting to be the last will and testament of Charles S. Coffing, late of Orwell, in said district, deceased, having been this day presented to said Court of Probate and duly filed in the Probate office in Middlebury, in said district, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., by publication of this order three weeks successively previous thereto, in the Middlebury Register, a newspaper printed at Middlebury, aforesaid, to show cause, if any they may have, why said instrument in writing should not be proved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

Commissioners' Notice.—Estate of Benjamin S. Field, dec.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Addison, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Benjamin S. Field, late of Cornwall, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the late dwelling house of deceased, on the 6th day of February and 10th day of March next, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., each of said days, and that six months from the 10th day of January, A. D. 1886, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Cornwall, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1886.

WM. R. REMELE, {Cons.
HENRY LANE, }